REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,064.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S "EUPHRATES," 863 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander J. L. SHIRLL, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

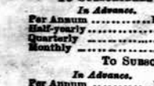
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

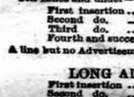


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

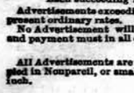
The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, the 5th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	36	£15	£6	Return Tickets.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
RUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

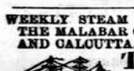
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 9th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. COLLIN, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April.
and by the
S S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. PUTT, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BALLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	Guns.	From Bombay.	
ITALIA	2,246	423	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,030	424	... „	30
INDIA	2,150	424	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,197	424	... „	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 15, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2883	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Hazelwood	6th May
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 13th February 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
CALCUTTA	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th „
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

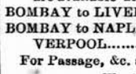
RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.



MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. GOUGH, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain GREEN, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. PEARSON, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE ..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES

of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer PROPONTIS

are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th February 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer NAPLES

are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th February 1878.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE CIRCUS SEASON.

EVERY ACT RECEIVED WITH SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE.

Innocent Amusement and Healthful Recreation are the Acknowledged Preservatives of Health, Good Temper, and Public Morality.

When the happy Children prattle of Pleasures past and Joys to come, and make the domestic circle musical with their glee and laughter, their constant theme is the CIRCUS.

When the ascetic, and people of austere life, prejudiced against other forms of amusement, unbend, the place they patronise is always the CIRCUS.

THE WONDERFUL CIRCUS.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON POSITIVELY THE LAST MIDDAY PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED BY MR. JOHN WILSON
TO
THE GREAT BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE,

When there will be presented a Programme replete with Novelties.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TENDERED TO
MR. JOHN WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND SUITE.

Teachers of Schools where the Children are able to pay for admission will receive a reduction when the school attends in a body, by making application to either Manager or Agent, at any time one hour previous to commencing the Performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

JOHN WILSON & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK UTEJUK MUNDLEE.
(Society for the improvement of the Native Drama)
President—Sir MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, C.S.I.
Hon. Secretary—KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1878,
Well-known Historical Drama,
NALDAMIANTY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved) ..Rs. 2 | Stalls ..... As. 12
„ (Unreserved). „ 1 | Pit ..... „ 8

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced and strictly sober MILL MANAGER, European or Native. No one need apply without a thorough practical knowledge of Mill Machinery.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to Messrs. MACFARLANE and GILBERT, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY 7th March 1878, at 4-30 o'clock P.M., HIS EXCELLENCY SIR R. TEMPLE, Baronet, G.C.S.I., Patron, in the Chair, to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting.

G. C. REYNELL,
Byculla, 26th February 1878. Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 578 of 1874.

BHAI MIYA Bin ALLY SAHEB MULLEKUR, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ally Comer Street, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

BUNNEEBEE, wife of AHMED SAHEB KEVAL, residing at Ally Comer Street, and FUZLOODEEN bin AHMED SAHEB KEVAL, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parell Road, without the Fort, Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the Third day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of HAFIZ AHMED SAHEB bin MAHOMED HOOSSAIN MULLEKUR, otherwise known as Ahmed Saheb Mullekur, deceased, late of Bombay, Konknee Mahomedan Inhabitant, the intestate in the pleadings of the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Thirty-first day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Dated this twenty-third day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street,

GADDUM & Co.

THE OFFICE of this Company has been REMOVED to Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street.—Gaddum and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, New Berar Company, Limited.

THE OFFICE of this Company has been REMOVED to Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street.—Gaddum and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Indian Press Company, Limited.

THE OFFICE of this Company has been REMOVED to Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street.—Gaddum and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Anglo-Indian Cotton Ginning and Oil Company, Limited.

THE OFFICE of this Company has been REMOVED to Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street.—Gaddum and Co., Agents, Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

MEDICAL.—WANTED, a qualified SURGEON for Passenger Steamer, for England in March. For terms, &c. apply E. W. H., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a NATIVE COPYING CLERK, Salary Rs. 40 per month. Apply to A. V., care of this Paper.

WANTED, the ADDRESS of Mrs. CRANMER, who about 2 years ago lived at 2, HORNBY ROW. Address D. E., care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Parsee of considerable Mercantile Experience in India and Europe, and can influence business. Apply to D. A., care of this Paper.

WANTED Rs. 5,000 on good security for 8 months. Good Interest to be paid full in advance. Apply to "SILVIO," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IN BOMBAY, a first class PIANO, made specially for India. Apply, giving full particulars, to B. C. BAILEY, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

NOTICE.—Required a good SUPERVISOR. None but an experienced and thoroughly competent man should apply. Applications to be sent, with copies of testimonials, to C. D., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

FURNISHED Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET from 1st April, rent moderate at present occupied by Mr. GLOVER.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have good BOARD and RESIDENCE in an airy house, Fort. Moderate terms. Address THETA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

A DOUBLE P. F. 12-2 RIFLE, by E. M. REILLY, with fittings complete, and supply of cartridges. Price Rs. 220. Apply to A. B., care of KING, KING and Co.

FOR SALE, at Byculla Commission Stable, a large CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN, very serviceable, and a powerful BROUGHAM HORSE and two good ARAB HACKS.

TO BE SOLD, the property of G. WILSON, Esq., C. S., leaving for England, two high caste ARAB HORSES and two PEGU PONIES. Apply to BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH CHEDDER CHEESE, just landed HAM and BACON. J. PEARSE, 27, Apollo Street Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... „	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1¾ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

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PHOTOGRAPHED BY P. VUCCINO & CO., MEADOW STREET.

INCLUDES portions of Salsette, the range of the Ghauts, shows all the Spinning Mills on the Island, the whole of the Native Town with its mass of Buildings, Railway Works, the Fort with portions of the Harbour and Shipping, Public Edifices, &c. &c., Colaba to the point beyond the new Lighthouse running into Back Bay.

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T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33 0
Leather Case for do.	„	3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree prons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
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ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

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HAVE just opened a LARGE SHIPMENT of the above in a variety of Materials and Textures.

The Galatea Fancy Striped Linen Drill, Blue Linen Collar, Bound White Braid, suit	10	8	The Hastings Dark Oxford Mixture, Bound Black Silk Braid, Russia Edging, suit	20	0
The Brighton Blue Fine Serge, White Russia Braided and Brass Buttons, suit	15	8	The Lorne Blue Venetian, very light texture, Bound Silk Braid, Trimmed with Silk Russia, suit	25	0
The Prince George Fancy Striped Drill, Braided, suit.	12	8	The Rink, very thin Light Grey, Handsomely Braided, suit	18	8
The Eton Fancy Striped Tweed, Bound Braid and Russia Tracing, suit	16	8	The Chesterfield Light Fancy Tweed, suitable for the present season, suit.	22	0
The Prince Frederick Black Velveteen, Bound Silk Braid, suit	23	0	The Harrow Light Fancy Striped Tweed, Braided Blue, suit	16	8
			The Prince George Fine Blue Serge, Braided Blue, suit..	13	8

CHILDREN'S SOCKS, STOCKINGS, HATS, GLOVES, COLLARS, ALL SIZES—A LARGE SELECTION.

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A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
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FIRST CLASS ..... Re. 1.
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THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints „ „ „ 5-8.

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IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., L

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH FEB. 1878.

The telegrams received to-day add little to yesterday's news, but it is worthy of notice that commercial matters seem to have been in no way affected at Home yesterday. If Reuter's quotations are correct, French Rentes remain unaltered at 109½, while Consols have advanced from 95⅝ to ¾. The produce markets, too, indicate little apprehension of war. Wheat to arrive has declined 1s. per quarter, and in Seeds, the only movement quoted is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse. Coffee is unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is quoted 5s. per ton higher, Cochin unchanged.

At the London Tanned Skins sales 1,596,000 were offered, which were chiefly bought in. Goat Skins met a fair demand; Sheep Skins, light weights, were 1d. per lb. lower.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices are apparently unaltered throughout, and Reuter gives no information respecting arrivals, but we hear from private sources that there are still sellers, but few buyers at former rates, say 4 15-16d. for Good Fair and 5¼d. for F. G. F. Oomrawuttee, March-April shipment, via Canal. These prices are fully 3-16d. per lb. over cost here, but so far as can be seen at present the difference is more likely to be made up by a fall here than an advance in Liverpool. The unsettled state of European politics, bad trade in Manchester, and continued heavy receipts at the American ports, are all adverse influences too strong to be easily overcome.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ cents, but May shipment has receded from 11 3-16 to 11⅛ cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	23,000	17,000	25,000
Three days' „	37,000	26,000	37,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,499,000	3,517,000	3,479,000

Reuter's quotation of Saturday of £31 for Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank shares proves to have been a mistake, the correct rate being £37, the same as on the previous week.

Bar Silver in London has advanced from 54½d. to 55d. per oz., and private telegrams are said to report an active demand for the metal at the advanced price, both on American and Continental account. That this buying, however, is merely speculative is very clearly shown by the following notification issued to-day by the Chamber of Commerce:—

The Chamber of Commerce, on the 22nd inst., despatched the following telegram to the Board of Trade, New York:—

"Report reached Bombay that Bill passed the Senate "making silver dollars legal tender.

"Will President exercise veto?"

to which the Board of Trade has replied, under date the 25th:—

"It is generally believed that he will veto."

This of course is merely an expression of opinion and that too from New York, where the "Silver Bill" is most strongly opposed. There is sufficient in it, however, to show the uncertainty attending the whole question, as whatever the course of the market might be should the Bill be passed, there can be little doubt, we think, that the contrary would induce a considerable reaction from the present price of the metal.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been particularly quiet so far as the extent of business done is concerned, but the tone of the market has been decidedly firm, and rates have practically recovered yesterday's decline. In all probability we shall see very little doing now until the result of the biddings for Council Drafts becomes known, and as to what that may be no opinion is worth much, everything depending on how the speculative movements in Silver may go. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 31-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 5-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 9 5-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 9¾d.	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to ¼ per cent. premium, at which there are more sellers than buyers. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still 1 per cent. discount.

Government Paper is quieter, and to find buyers of any amount lower values would have to be taken, but for the small sums of which present transactions entirely consist, previous rates are still current. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94½ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾

The Share Market remains very quiet with no movements of special importance. Bank of Bombay's remain unchanged at Rs. 697½, Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower, Mofussil Press Rs. 5 higher. Alliance Spinning and Weaving have declined Rs. 50, and Bombay United Rs. 10, while Manockjee Petits have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay Burmah Trading Co. have recovered the previous day's decline of Rs. 15 per share. With these exceptions our quotations are unchanged throughout.

Cotton to-day has been quiet with a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy for future delivery. Some small purchases of ready Cotton have again been made to cover February shipments, and for these, thanks to the present style of working of the G. I. P. Railway, extravagant prices have had to be paid, but for March and later delivery buyers are quite out of the market.

We quote now:—

Good Hingunghaut.....	Rs. 200	per candy F. P. March del.
F. G. F. Broach	„ 200	„ „
Good Oomras	„ 187	„ „
F. G. F. „	„ 182	„ „
G. F. „	„ 176	„ „
Fair „	„ 158	„ „
F. G. F. Dholleras.....	„ 186	April del.

Seeds and Wheat are dull but unchanged.

Freights are quite depressed. For Liverpool by steamer £1 10 is now the current quotation, and by sail the rate is quite nominal at £1-15. By steam for Trieste and Venice a small business has been done at £2 2 6 payable here for March shipment.

Piece Goods have undergone no change either way. The enquiry remains very stagnant, and prices still tend in favour of buyers.

Coals are nominally firmer owing to the tenor of Home advices, but we have not heard of any business resulting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s.s Pearl, 366 tons, Captain J. C. Da Costa; arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Coast and Cutch, with 100 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Dooley, and 210 deck passengers.

The s.s. Tagus, 1,250 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,100 bales cotton, 33,658½ cwts gingelly seed, 104 cwts. coffee, 1,920 cwts. groundnuts, 240 cwts. rapeseed, and some packages sundries.

The s. s. S O George, 1,235 tons, Captain T. J Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Cochin, 21 Feb., with a cargo of 5,199 bags rice and 159,511 baskets paddy. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

The s.s. Axe, 702 tons, Captain R. Axe, arrived in harbour on the 25th from Calcutta, 9 Feb., with a cargo of 20,342 bags rice, 132 bags dal!, 50 bales gunnybags, 16 packages arrowroots, and 5 packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mohamed Sedick.

The s.s. Naples, 1,474 tons, Captain J. D. Eaton, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from London 24th Jan., via Malta and Port Said with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Still, Mr. Young, Mr. Jackson, and Mrs. and Miss. Sharp, Master Sharp, Miss Sell, Miss Eator, and Miss Donay.

The brig Faune, 192 tons, Captain Moore, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Bordeaux, via Mangalore, with a cargo of 3,451 boxes brandy, 50 cases dentzie, 69 cases sardines, 297 cases champagne, 6 cases liquor, and 30 cases corks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

The s. s. Propontis, 1,416 tons, Captain G E Dunn, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Liverpool, 26 Jan., via Port Said, with the following passengers:—Mr Dixon and two Misses Dixon, Mr Dyson, Mr Gayson, and Mr Sevell. She brought the following cargo:—1,187 bales piecegoods, 5,910 bundles iron hoops, 100 boxes tinned plates, 70 casks stout, 10 bales twine, 343 tons coals, 401 kegs nails, 24 cases earthenware, 4 cases glassware, 250 casks alum, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Faune	Moure	Mangalore, Feb 19.
	Naples (s)	Eaton	London, Jan 24.
	St. George (s)	Johnson	Cochin, Feb 21.
	Propontis (s	Dunn	Liverpool Jan 26.
	Pearl(s)	DeCosta	Dutch Feb 22.
	Polis (s)	Axe	Calcutta, Feb 22.
26	Ben Venue(s)	Kidner	Calcutta, Feb 24.
	Anges (s)	Shields	Shields, Jan 22.
	Alverton(s)	Darrell	Middlesborough.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
26	Abbie Carver	Carver	Calcutta.
	Fagus (s)	Clark	Marseilles.
	Puttialla (s)	Macaulay	K. Coast & Karrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ayrshire, to Dunkirk.

Steamer Arnam, to Australia.

Steamer Elgin, to Rangoon.

Steamer Cocoanada, to P Gulf via Karrachee.

Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

Schooner Mahi, to Colombo and Cochin.

Steamer Branksome Hall, for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24 Premiitz (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23 Merkara (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—18 cases hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein. Childwall Hall s—808 bundles hoop iron, Hurry Bhanjee; 10 cases iron sheets, Heptoola Shaik Adnu and Co. Themsily s—25 cases ginger wine, 15 cases rum, 15 cases whiskey, and 14 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kashgar s—35 cases champagne, W Watson and Co. Duke of Athole—250 casks cement, J A Shepherd; 100 casks ale, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Abbie Carver—2,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandesburg and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—116 cases brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases brandy, Jewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland.—48 bales cotton, Sewchund Lilladhur; 313¾ cwts myrabollams and 15 cwts bedanuts, Bhimjee Canjee.

Bellona s—365¼ cwts myrabollams, Kessowjee Ruttonsee; 325 cwts myrabollams, Soondersdas Damodar; 500 cwts myrabollams, Kunchordas Tuljeesedas; 35 bales wool, Nursee Kesowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Manockchund Megjee and Co; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas; 100 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass.

Capia s—53 cwts dry ginger and 258¾ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 33 cwts dry ginger, Dhurrumsee Visram; 500 cwts myrabollams, Packeer Mahamed Munjee; 520 cwts myrabollams, Soondersdas Damodar; 94 bales hemp, A Muncherjee; 32 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolseedas and Co; 117 bales wool, Moljee Jaitha and Co; 125 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 155 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbata; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kesowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Moolchund; 170 bales cotton and 30 bales wool, Davidass Nurotum; 7 bales hides, C C and J A Mohideen and Co.

Tuscany s—200 cwts bones, Killick, Nixon and Co; 167 cwts coir yarn, Narjee Govindjee; 205 cwts myrabollams, Finlay Muir and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 223 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

European s—130 cwts B horns, Ruzubally Allyruza; 200 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chunabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Issac Reed, —250 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Zant s—3 bales skins, N V Kurranee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Romeo—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Whatter—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lady Frances s,—1,997 cwts linseed and 214 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s, 1,975 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co; 109 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, A C Ualy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s, 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Romina s—44 bales cotton, W and A Gresham and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 209 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Romina s—250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 109 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Baothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—154 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 46 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 27 bale Mahamedbhoy Jamahamed Abdool Khaluk; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essaji Ellia; 21 bale twist, E L Moolchund; 4 bales twist, The N S and W Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th February 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·939
Temperature of the Air.....	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point.....	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	67·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	73·9
General Direction of wind.....	ESE, NNE, E, WNW, NWN.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	204.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 25.

Gaisford, Lieut, 5th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, from Kohat

February 26.

Pauli, Major, 60th Rifles, on leave, from Meerut.

Field, Capt, 1-17th Regt, on leave, from Rowal Pindee.

Mack, Lieut, 19th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Elliot, Capt, 33rd Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

Ashton, Surg Major, on duty, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—February 26.

Haynes, Capt, R E, on duty, to Agra.

Vincent, Lieut Col, 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.

Elliot, Lieut, 19th Lancers, from leave, to Poona.

Singleton, Capt, 28th Bombay N I, from leave, to Rajkot.

Boyd, Surg, on duty, to Dharwar.

Norgate, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sialkot.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 23.)

The Hon'ble R A J Drummond is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr F Wright, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned District s, to be District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.

Captain E J Gunthorpe, Assistant District Superintendent and Officiating District Superintendent of Police 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class.

Mr S A Hobson, Supernumerary Assistant District Superintendent, to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, vice Captain Gunthorpe.

Mr N R Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.

Mr H F Cobrave, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class.

Mr C Sandeman, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave of absence for eighteen months.

Mr R L Up on is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government.

Notification dated 11th February 1878, appointing Mr F de H Largeau to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, and Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras, is cancelled.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac is appointed to officiate, pending further orders, as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service:

Lieut Colone (Brevet Colonel) C H Byers, Bengal Staff Corps, on an ordinary pension of £456-5 per annum, and an annuity of £331 7.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General F S Roberts, C B, V C, Quartermaster General in India, to officiate as Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, vice Brigadier-General C P Keyes, C B, proceeding on furlough.

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Colonel: Major the Hon'ble J H Fraser

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major: Captains T B Michell and H C Marsh.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed 12 years' service, including 4 years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain: Lieutenants E H Bingham and J Butler.

The under-men tioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:—Lieut-Colonels J Harpur, Bombay Staff Corps; E L'Estrange, Bombay Staff Corps; L M Davies, Bombay Staff Corps; and C S B Walton, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut Colonel R Walton, C I E, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 1st October 1877.

Surgeon-Major T B Reid to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Lucknow Circle, vice Deputy Surgeon-General T E White, M D, C B, transferred to the Lahore Circle.

Lieut W R L G Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Bombay N I, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation.

Captain C Cowie, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, vice Major C Hunter, placed on the seconded list of the Department, on appointment as Superintendent of Military Supplies at the India Office.

Captain S Carsill, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, vice Captain C Cowie.

Captain A F Hopetoun, R A, Assistant Superintendent Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, to be a Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, vice Captain S Cargill.

Captain G T Robinson, M B, Officiating Medical Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be Medical Officer, 4 h Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe on the dates annexed to their names:

Major J C C Daunt, V C, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Lohardugra, Bengal, private affairs, for one year six months and twenty-three days.

Captain (Brevet Major) D G Carnegie, late 4th European Light Cavalry, private affairs, for two years and thirteen days.

Captain W P Pregan, Wing Commander, 41st N I, private affairs for two years.

Captain G C Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year five months and thirteen days.

Lieut St John F Michell, Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B Parrott, Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months on private affairs.

Captain J R B Combs, Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service on the half pay pension of his rank.

The services of Captain J R Watson, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th Regiment, Bombay N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieut G K Scott-Moncrieff, R E, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain G F O Boughey, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade temporary Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways to act as Assistant Director.

Mr W Butterfield is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

Captain T Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,—North-Eastern System.

Major J R Scott, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Upper to the Lower Sinde District.

Mr B Rees, Sub-Engineer, is granted leave without allowances for six months.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated the 31st December 1877, are published for general information:—

1. I have received and considered in Council your Military letter, dated 25th October 1877, forwarding applications from the officers commanding battalions and regiments of the Bengal Staff Corps for permission to bear on their colors and appointments the words "Central India" in consideration of their services in the campaign of 1857-58.

2. My Political despatch of 17th October 1866, informed you, that Her Majesty's Government willingly sanctioned the grant of a similar distinction to the Officers commanding Infantry of the Contingent, on the presumption that it would be gratifying to His Highness the Nizam, as well as to the officers and men of the Contingent. On this presumption the commanding officers of the Contingent named below, may be permitted to bear the words "Central India" on their colors and appointments:—2C. 1, 2, and 4 battalions, 3rd and 4th Cavalry.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

It is hereby announced, that on the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer the second class of the Order of the Bath on Colonel John Loudon, Madras Staff Corps. Served in the Southern Mahratta country, 1844-45, and was present at Jamaughur, Buddeenah, Punalghurry, Ramdroog, Seevegoor, Munohur, Manaunkoh and operations at the Ravis Ghaut.

ADVANCES.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules regarding advances of pay to Officers under the Paragraph rules of leave and 1873:—

Officers proceeding on furlough to Europe may, if they desire it, receive an advance equivalent to three months' furlough pay. Officers returning from furlough will similarly be granted advances of pay at the following rates, on obtaining permission to return:—

For a Subaltern	£ 65
For a Captain	£ 100
For a Field Officer	£ 150

Recovery of the advances made in England to be effected in India by five equal monthly instalments at the rate [of exchange fixed for the year.

CALENDAR FOR FEB.—MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 4th, 8h. 8·8m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb.					
Wed. 27	.....	6 23	6 4	7 50 m 9 23 a	2 20 m 2 18 a
Th. 28 Mar.	English Mail expected	6 22	6 4	9 12 m 10 8 a	3 34 m 3 24 a
Fr.	.....	6 21	6 4	10 6 m 10 42 a	4 21 m 4 11 a
Sat. 2	.....	6 21	6 4	10 42 m 11 11 a	4 53 m 4 47 a
Sun. 3	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	6 20	6 5	11 18 m 11 36 a	5 22 m 5 19 a
Mon. 4	.....	6 19	6 5	11 45 m	5 47 m
Tues. 5	.....	6 18	6 5	..... m 0 12 a	6 11 m 6 14 a

THE GREAT MEETING ON THE LICENCE TAX.

Now Ready,

A FULL REPORT of the Proceedings of the Meeting held on Tuesday, Feb. 19. Price per copy, Rupee One.

"Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS.

BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully notifies his return to Bombay and that, intending shortly to return to England, he will dispose of his present stock of the above at greatly reduced prices.

Mr. Betts will probably leave for Ceylon on the 5th March, so those wishing to provide themselves with these Celebrated Aids to Vision (or duplicates in case of accident) should lose no time in availing themselves of the present favourable opportunity.

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1878.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF HAMLET.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT

THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,

MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,

WILL REPEAT FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY HIS MASTERLY REPRESENTATION OF

HAMLET

(PRINCE OF DENMARK.)

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1878.

HAMLET ..... Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.

OPHELIA ..... Miss ELCIA MAY.

OTHER CHARACTERS AS BEFORE.

HAMLET FOR THE LAST TIME

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30; performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1878.

One of the most perplexing features of the existing and apparently never-ending feud between England and Russia is, that the English Government never appears to know what Russia proposes till after the most sensational accounts have been published in the newspapers and have stimulated the London mob to show their patriotism by breaking the heads or the windows of advocates of peace. English mobs in the old days used to fight against the Government, and we must confess that we look with suspicion and disgust on the evident inclination of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry to use mob law in order to beat down the opposition of Mr. Gladstone and his supporters. The nation surely has not fallen so low as to stand in need of such guidance. It is difficult to believe that the English Government really remains in ignorance of the Russian terms of peace; and, if these are such as have been stated, they do not deserve the "serious consideration" of which Lord Derby speaks, especially as there seems to be now some doubt as to the withdrawal of the clause requiring the surrender of a portion of the Turkish Fleet. England should distinctly refuse to go into a Conference to discuss such terms, which can only have been put forward to insult her.

An intimation has recently been given that the mail contract with the P. and O. Company is about to terminate, and the public of India are naturally beginning to consider what the terms of the new contract ought to be. Already the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras have expressed their views on certain questions which were sent to them for consideration by the Indian Post Office authorities; and, as our readers are aware, our Sheriff has called a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to lay down their opinions on the same subject. There can be no reasonable doubt that the present mail contract is held by the P. and O. Company on exceedingly favourable terms, and that in any future arrangement which may be made either with them or any other company the public ought to receive adequate value for the heavy subsidy which they are compelled to pay for the postal service between India and England. The contract now running commenced on the 1st April 1869, and will expire on the 1st February 1880—a ten years' contract. The mail steamers were to run between Bombay and Brindisi, a distance of 3,797 miles, in eighteen days and five hours, allowing for the maximum stoppage of twenty hours for coaling, &c., at Aden, and thirty hours for the overland transit in Egypt from the steamer at Alexandria to the steamer in Suez. This arrangement represented an average speed of 8 7-10 knots, or, roundly speaking, 9 knots an hour. Considering the improvements which have been effected in the driving machinery of ocean steamers within the last ten years, this speed could not be considered satisfactory, and public attention became more concentrated upon this point when it was perceived that ordinary cargo boats and passenger steamers frequently beat it, although they had not the incentive of a subsidy of nearly half-a-million sterling to help them forward. However, the contract had been made, and there appeared to be no help for this unsatisfactory state of matters, when an occasion did arise on which better terms might have been exacted from the P. and O. Company in the interests of the public. The contract stipulated that the heavy portion of the English mails should be carried overland through Egypt. After the opening of the Suez Canal, the directors of the Company saw that it would be cheaper and more comfortable if the mail steamers could pass through the Canal, for the old system, by involving the breaking of bulk at Alexandria and Suez, caused both great delay and expense. They therefore applied to the Home Government for a modification of the contract. This was the very opportunity for which the public had been longing, because now they had a chance of compelling the Company to accelerate the speed of their mail carrying steamers, if not of obtaining a reduction in the amount of the annual subsidy. To their surprise, however, Lord John Manners, the Postmaster-General, took neither the public nor the Government of India into his confidence, but modified the contract in the direction indicated by the Company's directors without obtaining in exchange for the concession more than a wholly inadequate *quid pro quo*. The full contract time previously allowed for the carriage of the heavy mails between London and Bombay was 21 days. Give us, said the directors, the privilege of saving our heavy expenses of transhipment at Suez and Alexandria, and permit us to carry the heavy mails through the Suez Canal, and we shall undertake to deliver the mails at Bombay in 24 hours less than the maximum contract time. To this request Lord John Manners consented, and thus the opportunity for which the commercial and general communities of India had been praying was thrown away, for they obtained no exceptional advantage from the concession offered by the Company. The Company had shown frequently that they could deliver the mails in 18 or 19 days with ease, whereas the new contract time they proposed was to be only 20 days; and, further, by the modification of their contract they were enabled to forward the light mails through Egypt 15 hours sooner than formerly; so that really they were only offering to deliver the mails in Bombay at an enhanced rate of speed equivalent to five hours. In a memorial which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed to Her Majesty's Postmaster General *before* he had accepted the terms offered by the P. and O. Company in exchange for the concession they had asked for, they clearly pointed out that the public would gain nothing whatever by the full contract time for the delivery of the mails being made 20 instead of 21 days, because already the mail steamers generally arrived comfortably in 20 days or less. Lord John Manners, however, discarded this warning, and, as we have said, modified the mail-contract in accordance with the proposals of the directors of the P. and O. Company. When the news of this discourteous treatment of the wishes of the Indian public—this careless sacrifice, we may say, of the interests of the Indian public for the benefit of an English private company—reached India, a great deal of indignation was felt, and the community of Bombay spoke out their mind on the subject very freely at a large public meeting which was held in July 1874. They adopted a petition to the House of Commons stating that the performances of the mail service between England and India was causing prevalent discontent, and praying that a special investigation might be made into the reasons which induced Her Majesty's Postmaster-general to "consent to the "terms of a contract so favourable to the P. and "O. Company, and so prejudicial to the interests "of this country notwithstanding that the "enormous subsidy of £450,000 is annually "paid to the Company." At the same time, the conduct of the Director General of India was condemned for permitting an opportunity for the satisfactory revision of the mail contract to slip which would not occur again for six years, when the contract of 1869 would fall in altogether.

On the present occasion, the postal authorities of India have acted promptly enough, for, although the mail contract does not expire till 1880, the Director General has called for an expression of opinion from the various Chambers of Commerce on the question of a renewal of the contract. Originally, the committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were of opinion that an average speed of 13 knots an hour should be demanded from any contractor undertaking to carry the mails, but we believe they have since modified their views, and it is probable that they will ask for a stipulation that the mails shall be carried in a certain number of days—say, 16½. They are opposed to the present system of mixing up the mail services of India, China, and Australia; and we think they are justified in being so, because the subsidy paid out of the revenues of India ought to be sufficient to enable the Indian mail service to be totally independent of the postal lines of China and Australia. It frequently happens that though the Bombay mail-steamer, bound for Brindisi, may have made an excellent passage, it is detained at Suez until the arrival of either the China or the Australian mails; and thus the interests of the Indian public suffer from a delay that arises from the P. and O. Company's arrangements, which practically tie three important mail services together in order that profitable subsidies may be secured through as few steamers as possible. The Australian and China mails ought to be kept quite distinct from the Bombay mails, though it is possible that all the services may be most efficiently and economically worked by one company. This is the wish of the Australians, and in Ceylon there is a very strong feeling on the subject, the inhabitants thinking that if their mail service were united to an independent line of steamers they would be better served than they can be by an arrangement which is made to a certain extent dependent on the Bombay mail service. At the meeting which the inhabitants of Bombay will hold on Friday next the separation of the mail services will in all likelihood be insisted upon, and other subjects connected with the general question of the renewal of a mail contract will have to be seriously considered. Ought the Southampton mail service to be discontinued? The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are of opinion that it ought not, because if certain political contingencies occurred in Europe it would be necessary that India should be regularly connected with some point in England. We do not quite see the force of the argument, because in the event of political complications interfering with the postal connection formed by Brindisi between this country and England, the mail-steamers would just have to make their way to England by the shortest route they could. The political contingency, however, that would interfere with the Brindisi mail service is so remote, that we do not think it is sufficient to justify the public of India being compelled to support a double line of steamers and a double postal service. For a certain class of passenger and mercantile traffic the Southampton postal service is no doubt very convenient, but it is economy and celerity in our mail service that the public have now to consider, and not the convenience of passengers or merchants; and therefore we see no good reason why the Southampton mail service should be any longer retained. It would be better to have one comprehensive mail service well worked than two mail services one of which is moderately fast, while the other comes leisurely up behind a week or so afterwards. It is an anomaly in economy and commonsense for the Indian public to be supporting a special mail service simply because it is slow, and perhaps cheap. How is the next contract to be obtained?—by tender or otherwise? We say, by tender. There are a number of excellent lines of steamers now running regularly between England and India; and though we should be sorry to see the old P. and O. Company displaced, nevertheless sentimental considerations must give way to the duty of securing for India the best mail service that can be procured at the lowest rates. The length of term for which the contract ought to be given is a question upon which a good deal of difference of opinion exists. Many people, recollecting the dissatisfaction felt with the rate of speed achieved by the P. and O. steamers, and the difficulty of being able to demand faster rates for the long period of ten years, the term of the contract, are of opinion that no contract should be issued for a longer term than five years. A short contract would certainly have this advantage, that if the contractor proved unsatisfactory, no unreasonable time would have to elapse before he could be removed; but on the other hand, there is considerable force in the objections made on this subject by the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Being of opinion that it is impossible to provide for a high rate of speed unless the contract is for a longer term, more particularly if the vessels are not to be cargo vessels, and that contractors, at the end of the five years, would, if the contract were annulled, find themselves burdened with a class of vessels for which they had no further use, they propose that, "Duration of contract "should similarly be made matter of tender, as "contractors would doubtless accept a long "contract on more favorable terms to the "public than a short one." However, there are large companies running lines of steamers in several parts of the world, who, having always to keep up a supply of first class ships, would not find themselves very much inconvenienced even if the loss of the mail contract compelled them to withdraw a portion of their fleet from the Arabian Sea and the Mediterranean—a contingency by no means probable, because shrewd companies are generally well aware that good fast steamers can be appreciated by passengers as well as by merchants whether they carry the mails on board or not. We think, therefore, that there ought to be no difficulty whatever in the Indian public securing excellent terms in a five years' contract, and we prefer the shorter time because it is a better instrument than a long term for securing constant efficiency

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, FEB. 26, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby, in reply to a question put respecting the revised Russian peace conditions said, that Government had received no information confirming the peace conditions which had appeared in Monday's papers, but that if it was true that Russia demanded the tribute paid by Egypt to the Porte, the matter would require the serious consideration of England.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

A report is generally current which states, that Prince Charles of Roumania will abdicate should Russia persist in her claim to Bessarabia.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

News has been received from Saint Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff is ill.

THE CONFERENCE.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, will represent England at the coming Conference of the Powers.

OBITUARY.—Major General Waugh.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FEB. 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has decided to ask a credit of six million pounds sterling for military preparations.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey is not yet signed, the question as to whether Turkey shall cede six of her Ironclads to Russia, being included in the peace conditions, not having yet been settled.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gathorne Hardy (Minister for War), in reply to a question put, said that negotiations were proceeding between the India and War Offices for the supply of seasoned soldiers for India..

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 28th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Teheran.

LONDON, FEB. 25 AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 6 1/8

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight... 1-8⅛

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 83

4½ per cent. do. 83

5½ per cent. do. 91

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅝

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 109¾

Bar Silver 55

Departure.—Derby.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 26TH FEB ; 3-45 P.M.

Mail Steamer Mongolia, from China, arrived.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

WE learn by telegram, that the Jowakee Jirgah have arrived at Peshawar to conclude terms of settlement, when our troops will be withdrawn from their country. The Uthman Kheyls' submission is expected to follow. The Bozdars have acceded to our terms, and have sent to the Deputy Commissioner Dera Gazee Khan to settle regarding the restoration of stolen property and other details.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The following was circulated yesterday morning to the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—

The Chamber of Commerce, on the 22nd inst., despatched the following telegram to the Board of Trade, New York :—

"Report reached Bombay that Bill passed the "Senate making silver dollars legal tender.

"Will President exercise veto ?"

to which the Board of Trade has replied, under date, the 25th :—

"It is generally believed that he will veto."

Circulated for the information of members of the Chamber.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1878.

THE Bombay petition to Parliament against the Licence Tax was sent home by Monday's mail to Mr. Fawcett for presentation. The number of signatures attached to it was 8,200. Copies of the proceedings were sent by the mail to a large number of members of Parliament, including some of Her Majesty's Ministers, and to the principal London and provincial newspapers.

By a misprint the title of one of the Deccan pigsticking songs mentioned in yesterday's paper was given as "Dash *homeward*, my gallant steed," instead of "Dash *onward*." The former sentiment would hardly find favour with a chorus of gallant pigsticker.

THE offices of the Government of India close at Calcutta on April the 5th and re-open at Simla on April the 22nd.

MR. J. D. GORDON, C.S.I., has accepted the Chief Commissionership of Mysore.

MR. JAMES WESTLAND, C.S., of the Financial Department, has been offered the acting appointment of Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government, *vice* the Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, who will shortly officiate as one of the Secretaries to that Government.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH, whose leave would have expired on the 19th of this month, has applied to resign the Indian Civil Service.

THERE was a special meeting at Barrackpore on Thursday last, under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, to consider the new scheme for a Native Civil Service, at which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir John Strachey, Sir E. C. Bayley, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr. Steuart Bayley, and Mr. O'Kinealy assisted.

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* reports the state of feeling in that city on the new Licence Tax, in the following paragraph :—"The merchants here are much annoyed at the action of Government in trying to tax trade. The Chamber of Commerce have presented a most masterly petition—if I may use such a word for a petition—showing the injury the new tax will do to trade, and exposing in very cogent language the errors the Legislative Council are perpetrating. Were I anywhere but here, I should prophesy the extinction of the Bill under this criticism ; but it is idle disguising the fact, we can do nothing here. A place were better without any rulers than those suspicious of every one, and wrong-headed to a degree amounting to wrong-doing. We are not fond of Calcutta, but think it a mercy just now there is such a place."

THE *Pioneer*—A Calcutta paper has been giving its readers an account of an unpublished minute by Sir Andrew Clarke, propounding a scheme for the reorganization of the P. W. D. The scheme is "under consideration," and the publication of its details appears to have involved a breach of confidence. So far that of course is highly scandalous ; but nothing can be more unsound than the theory on which Government keeps documents of this sort secret. It is urged that the proposals of the minute may raise hopes that possibly may never be realised. But at all events they will show the department that their interests are not being callously neglected by their legitimate guardians. All through his tenure of office Sir Andrew Clarke has worked hard for his subordinates, and it is right they should know this, even if Goverment does not see its way to realise all his ideas. Moreover the publication of the minute would give rise to a discussion in the department that could not fail to be useful and suggestive. The Government of India seems to be working on the wrong principle in this matter of publishing or not publishing documents. That a proposal is under consideration, is more often than not, a reason for making it public ; and yet, so far may people's intelligence be the slave of hackneyed phrases, that this condition of things is constantly referred to, thoughtlessly, by officers of Government as a reason for keeping proposals secret.

MR. J. L. KIPLING, Principal of the School of Art, Lahore, has obtained a year's furlough to Europe, from the 9th proximo. Mr. D. Garrick, formerly Head Master of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, will act for Mr. Kipling.

MR. J. W. SMYTH succeeds Mr. Lindsay as President of the Educational Board at Lahore.

IT is notified, that any unclaimed arrears of good conduct pay to soldiers of the British Army in India will be recognized and paid only for the period of one year from the date of claim, and arrears for all periods in excess of one year will be forfeited. This regulation is intended to bring the practice in India into conformity with the procedure of the War Office in like cases.

IT is officially notified, that Admiralty charts shall not in future ordinarily be sold to the public by the Marine Survey Department, and that the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, when applied to by persons wishing to purchase or seeking information in regard to charts, shall confine himself to furnishing information of the numbers of the charts required according to the Admiralty catalogue, referring intending purchasers to Messrs. Black and Murray, who are the established agents in Calcutta for the sale of Admiralty charts, for the charts they require. Such charts may, however, be sold to the public by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys in the event of the stock maintained at the Agency being at any time exhausted, in which case he should at once bring the fact to the notice of the Hydrographer to the Admiralty. A sufficient stock of all "Notices to Mariners" affecting Admiralty charts relating to Indian waters and published by the Government of India will be kept for sale to the public at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine Surveys.

FRESH orders have been issued by the Madras Government to insure the greatest care being taken in stopping relief, and to enforce proper control and frequent supervision by European officers in certain cases where it is doubtful if that has been as thorougly carried out as is desirable.

IN consequence of the returns for the week ending February 12th, showing that there were no persons in receipt of gratuitous State relief in Vizagapatam, Godavery, Tanjore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, and South Canara, and that there were merely insignificant numbers in Ganjam, Tinnevelly, and Kistna, the Government of Madras issued orders, dated the 15th inst., that the week after the receipt thereof, State gratuitous relief should cease in those districts, and that in other districts no additions should be made without special cause. At the same time it was impressed on all officers connected with relief operations, that these orders in no way relieve them of their responsibility in special cases and in the preservation of life.

THE *Gazette of India* of Saturday contains reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 19th inst. The general remarks are as follows :—"No rain has fallen in Madras ; prospects are unchanged ; prices are still fluctuating, but there is a general upward tendency. The total number on works is 132,062, and on gratuitous relief 146,339, a decrease of 9,489 and 7,652 upon the figures of last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects ; the number on relief works for the week ending the 9th instant was 46,203, and on gratuitous relief 3,648 ; the former is more by 1,972, and the latter less by 127 than in the previous week. From Bombay cloudy weather and rain are reported from Sind ; elsewhere there has been no rain, and the harvest is beginning. In the Central Provinces the weather is now clear ; the *rabi* has suffered considerably in several districts from blight, frost and insects ; but prospects are now fair. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* progresses. No rain has fallen in Central India, where prospects are fair. In Rajputana there has been a little rain in Ajmere and Ulwar ; prospects are favourable. In Bengal there was almost general rain on the 11th and 12th ; the *rabi* crops generally promise well. In Assam there has been some rain. In British Burma the harvest still continues in Arakan and parts of the Pegu division. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen during the week, though the weather is still somewhat cloudy and unsettled ; the general condition of the crops is good. In the Punjab there has been no rain, though it is still cloudy in some districts ; prospects are favourable, but more rain will cause damage."

THE latest statement issued regarding the famine relief operations in the province of Mysore, is for the week ending the 16th inst., which states : "The harvesting of the dry crops is now nearly complete throughout the Province, and the threshing out of the grain is making good progress. The out-turn of the crops, though by no means equal to the first expectations, is yet not altogether discouraging. In former reports, the prospects of the Bangalore and Kolar districts have been roughly forecast, in the absence of more accurate information still awaited, and it was stated that there was no immediate anticipation of distress increasing or becoming serious, though caution was necessary. It is also necessary to be prepared for a larger influx of numbers needing relief, in April and May, till rain falls. The Famine Commissioner has now made a tour in the Tumkur District, and comparing his impression with the experience gained in his visit in December last, is of opinion that prospects on the whole are favourable. This tour has confirmed his belief that the most affected area is the wedge of country between the Devarayi Drug and the Nundydrug ranges of hills, comprising the Kortagere and Madgere Taluks of Tumkur : Goribednur and Gudibanda in Kolar : and Devanhalli and Dod Ballapur in Bangalore. In this tract, the dry crop can scarcely be put down on an average at more than a 3-anna crop, but on the whole there is food enough in the country for the people, and generally where the dry crop is least, the wet lands are most abundant. What is necessary therefore, is, as stated in last report, to provide for those who belong to the poorest classes and who chiefly congregate in the towns : on such, the very high prices of provisions at a time when agricultural labour is slack, must press heavily, and must be carefully watched. As yet no increase of distress is visible : there is no panic ; no increase in aimless wandering along the roads ; no general emigration ; no well marked demand for relief. But food is exceedingly dear ; there is a demand for imported produce ; and the numbers upon relief have a tendency to increase notwithstanding better supervision and a somewhat stricter enforcement of tasks. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,732 tons, or 548 more than last week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 485 tons, or 120 tons less than for the previous week. The number of labourers on civil relief works was 4,758, or a slight increase of 212. Two new works have been opened, one near Anekal (in Bangalore) and one near Chintamani (in Kolar) and have already attracted considerable numbers. The return from Pangarh (Chitaldrug District) shows a decrease owing to the opening of a new P. W. D. work in that Taluk to which labour has been transferred. The Department Public Works employed 42,210 labourers, being an increase of 553, occurring mostly in the Tumkur District, where the works are fairly popular. The number in relief camps was 3,519 or a decrease of 129, there being very little change." The interim report, dated the 23rd states, that "prospects continue uncertain, but hopeful. Weather warm. Public health better."

THE *Statesman*—It appears we have not yet heard the last of the outlay incurred on account of the Prince of Wales' tour. The latest bill paid by the Madras Government was for £200 to Messrs. Daniel and Sons, London, for supplying what is called "cookery." We hear that when the Government of Madras was last on the hills, the accounts sent from one of the districts which his Royal Highness did not visit, showed that actual expenditure had been incurred to the extent of Rs. 40,000. Of course the bill was paid. The articles of furniture sent to the district for the use of H.R.H. gradually found their way into the dwelling-houses of private individuals : whether these lucky people paid for or received them as presents from the Government or from the chief official in the district, we are unable to say.

A CORRESPONDENT writing under date Kulu, the 15th inst. says, "There were no less than four distinct shocks of earthquake last night ; there was first of all, somewhere near midnight, a slight shock, followed in about ten minutes by an extremely severe one that lasted fully a minute, and sent me flying out of bed into the verandah. Directly I got outside, I distinctly heard the rolling of the subterranean thunder, that sometimes accompanies earthquakes. I had only heard it once before years ago in Kurdistan, but once heard there is no forgetting or mistaking it. Almost immediately afterwards there were two more slight shocks. The direction of the earthquake wave was as usual from east to west."

No news having reached England of the British ship Vanguard, which left Colombo with a cargo of coffee in August last, fears are entertained that she is lost.

THE writer of the "Week" in the *Englishman* gives some curious replies sent in to an advertisement :—"It is not often that an appointment worth Rs. 1,500 a month is advertised for, and I am not therefore surprised to hear that there were nearly a hundred applicants for the appointment of Secretary to the Indigo Planters' Association in Behar on the day after the advertisement appeared, and a great many more subsequently. It might have gone in for the appointment myself, did I not know that such advertisements too often lead to bitter disappointment to the applicant, the man for the berth having been generally elected before the advertisement appears. I am writing of such advertisements generally, not of this one in particular. I hear, however, that on this occasion some most amusing applications were received. One applicant, thinking that it was necessary to make some impression on the electors, described himself as "six feet two inches in height, and of a commanding appearance." Another, an apothecary, offered, in addition to his other duties, to attend sick planters for nothing, and to keep a supply of drugs which he would retail to them at wholesale prices. A third, a truly modest man this, said that he supposed Rs. 1,500 was a mistake for Rs. 500 ; that if it was so, he would be a candidate, but to the higher salary he would not aspire. If I had been an elector I think that I should have voted for this candidate."

A SOMEWHAT painful sensation has been created in Kalutara, Ceylon, in consequence of the refusal of the Rev. Reginald Duthy, the clergyman there, to perform the burial service over the body of Mr. Fonseka, a highly respected inhabitant, and a good Churchman. The ground of the Rev. gentleman's refusal was, that two Buddhist priests had recited "Pirit" over the deceased some hours before his death ; but on its being explained to the Bishop of Colombo that the priests were taken to the house whilst the dying man was unconscious, he instructed Mr. Duthy to perform the service. The latter, however, persisted in his refusal, and the remains were accordingly removed and interred in the cemetery, the last rites being performed by the Rev. Mr. De Mell, Missionary of the S. P. G. The correspondence arising out of this case we print elsewhere.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Barcelona :—The British consul here has been called upon to take action in a very singular affair, which has created no little sensation in the north of Catalonia. About six weeks ago a lady who during last autumn astonished the inhabitants of Edinburgh by having her horse shod with gold arrived at La Junquera, a small village upon the Spanish side of the Eastern Pyrenees upon the high road from Perpignan to Barcelona. She had with her, in addition to a large quantity of camp furniture, the horse which had been shod with gold and about £8,000 in English sovereigns. The Spanish Custom-house is at La Junquera, and the officials detained her there for several days, suspecting that the gold which they found in her bag was the proceeds of a robbery committed in France a week or two before. It was soon ascertained that the lady had been unjustly suspected ; but, when she was informed that she was at liberty to continue her journey, she declined to leave the small inn at which she had been living under the surveillance of the Spanish police. There she remained for some time, paying at the rate of two pounds a day for accommodation which is usually charged five pesetas (about four shillings), and occasionally throwing money from the window below to be scrambled for by the children of the village. These facts having been brought to the notice of the civil governor of the Province (Girona), he communicated with the British consul at Barcelona, who sent his secretary to La Junquera with a letter advising the lady to come to Barcelona, and telling her that La Junquera was not a safe place for her to remain in without any protection. She declined, however, to move, but she appears some time after this to have paid a visit to Saragossa, from which place she was brought, under escort of the gendarmerie, to Barcelona, and the consul placed her in an hotel here. But she started again the next day for La Junquera, where she had left her horse and the bulk of her luggage ; and there she still is. Hitherto her eccentricities have been so far a protection to her that they have attracted the attention of the police ; but for which, to use the British consul's expression, "some of the Carlist brigands hanging about the frontier would have cut her throat long ago." As it is, she was robbed two or three weeks ago of two hundred pounds and of her gold watch ; and, though the thief was arrested by the French police across the frontier and the money found upon him, she refused to appear and sign the statutory declaration which would have enabled her to recover the money. It happened to see this very eccentric person, but without knowing who she was, while at Perpignan in the early part of December. She arrived at the principal hotel in the town with her horse and baggage, giving twenty francs to the man who had led the former from the station, and the same sum to the conductor of the omnibus.

THE French barque Belsaunce, Capt. Targier, from Marseilles for the Mauritius, was wrecked, November 11th, on a desert island called Goni or Cabras island, off the coast of Rio Grande do Norte. The wreck occurred before day, and with difficulty after daybreak the crew managed to get to the island by means of a hawser. For five days they lived on raw sea fowl, and a cask of water thrown ashore saved them from dying of thirst. Two boats were also found, and on the 15th they embarked in them, both food and water having given out, and steered for the mainland. On the 18th the smaller boat upset, and three of the five in it were drowned. Later on they arrived at the Rio Grande do Norte coast, and, after walking along it for some hours, reached a village of fishermen. Obtaining food and clothing from Mossoro, they proceeded to that port and thence were brought to Pernambuco.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I, at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March	Love laid his sleepless head...	Kappey
Overture.....	Crown Diamonds	Auber
Valse	La Perichole	Coote
Quadrille ...	Fair Maid of Perth.....	Buchanan
Valse	The Adieu	Snelling
Galop	Iris	Faust

WE are sorry to hear that Dr. Cook, of the Grant Medical College, has been seriously ill, and that he will probably be compelled to go away on sick leave to England by next mail.

THE picture of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, painted by Mr. Griffiths for the subscribers to the Memorial Fund, and presented to Elphinstone College, will be unveiled in the College Common Room on Saturday next at 4-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs has consented to perform the ceremony.

TRESPASS.—A noted character named Jacka Lacka was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive twenty-five stripes, on being convicted of committing lurking house trespass in the premises of Coomrooden Sunnedjee, a dealer in hardware.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Kamjee Ramjee, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive twenty-five stripes, on being adjudged guilty of stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 12, from the person of one Moomoo, girl.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo woman about seventeen years of age, who accidentally fell into the hot water tank at the Love Grove pumping station. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—William Roberts, a seaman of the British ship "Savernak," was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, for being absent without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship.

WE are informed that the chief constable of police, Maun Zilla, Sattara, killed a tiger in a village on the 19th inst. It is reported to have been 13 feet in length. As it had destroyed many cattle and occasioned much alarm to the people, they regard their constable as a daring man and an official of the right stamp.

WE are given to understand that Mr. Sittaram Wishwanath Patwardhan, Principal of the Poona Training College, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Russel as acting Educational Inspector S. D. Mr. Patwardhan will be replaced at Poona by Rao Saheb V. B. Sohonee ; Mr. Gore, Head master of the J. S. School, succeeding Mr. Sohonee as Deputy Educational Inspector of the Khandesh sub-division.—*India Prakash.*

THE GREAT HUNDI FORGERY CASE.—It must be in the recollection of our readers that about five years ago a great hundi forgery case was tried by the Sessions Court, Poona, and several of the accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation for their lives. About that time a postal delivery peon of the Poona City Post Office who had abetted the offence made himself scarce, and remained in concealment in His Highness the Gaicowar's territories. He has lately been apprehended and was placed before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate.—*Poona Observer.*

THE LATE CAPTAIN GOBLIN.—We are informed by a very near relative of the deceased, that Captain Goblin did not come out to India as a drummer but as a midshipman in the transport Cumberland ; the captain of the vessel was his uncle. Our informant adds, that a circumstance led to his joining the ship Kirkee where he enlisted as a private. You also omitted to mention that he was at the storming and taking of the fortress of Aden, and did good service in the Persian Expedition and in the Mutiny of 1857, after which he obtained his commission through the recommendation of General Birdwood. He obtained his promotion as Deputy Assistant Commissary through the recommendation of Colonel Pottinger, and ultimately retired on a pension of Rs. 165 per mensem. Colonel Holland very strongly pressed his claims before the Government, when for long and faithful services he obtained the Captain's pension. He obtained a substantive commission as Lieutenant 1st April 1861, before honorary Commissions were awarded."—*Id.*

IN reverting to the inconvenience passengers travelling between Bombay and the Punjab suffer in being detained at Allahabad for fourteen hours, awaiting the next through fast train, we learn with astonishment that a proposition has been mooted in Calcutta and agitation set on foot for changing the place of transfer of the Punjab mails and passengers from Allahabad to Nynee, a small road-side station, four or five miles below Allahabad, where the Bombay line actually diverges from the Calcutta line. The present detention of these mails and passengers for fourteen hours at Allahabad, simply for the convenience of commercial men in Calcutta, against which we have repeatedly and strongly protested, is to our apprehension so utterly unwarrantable that we had reasonably hoped for improvement. But to learn that there is a prospect of so preposterous an arrangement as the above being carried out, is not reassuring of reform.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE *Indu Prakash* says—The fact that a meeting of this important nature and universal interest to the public of this Presidency, had to be held in a temporary tent erected for quite a different purpose and at the disposal of no subject of our Government, could not but work forcibly upon and vex the already irritated minds of the assembly. Mr. Khote therefore most appropriately moved a Resolution to the effect, "That the inhabitants of Bombay in this meeting assembled protest against the refusal of Government to grant them the use of the Town Hall for the discussion of public questions." There was nothing in the present case to justify the withholding the use of the Hall from the public but the despot's whim, and it is strange that the custodian of a thing should be able to refuse the just rights of a part proprietor. Mr. Khote denounced in the strongest words he could the conduct of Government, and we hope that his suggestion to formally apply to Government to transfer the Town Hall to the Municipality will be adopted and carried out. And if that is impossible, we agree with Mr. Khote that "it would be high time for the public to consider whether it would not be expedient to have a real matter-of-fact Town Hall of their own, and one not in name merely as the edifice in the Fort has to our cost proved to be."

A CONSENT DECREE.—At the High Court on Monday, before Sir Charles Sargent, in the case of Purmanundas Jeevundas *vs.* The Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a consent decree for his client, containing the following terms and conditions :—1. A mortgage of the mill and premises to be forthwith executed in favour of the plaintiff for securing the amount of his advance to the company, the mortgage to be settled by counsel, and the costs of and incidental to it to be paid by the company as between attorney and client. 2. The mortgage to contain all the stipulations contained in the agreement at present existing between plaintiff and the company so far as they are not obsolete. 3. The company shall confirm the agreement at present existing between the plaintiff and the company's mucoadam Ardasir Sorabjee Dastoor so far as the same relates to work done by him as mucoadam to the company, and shall guarantee to the plaintiff a share in the mucoadam's fees to the extent of 11⅞ annas per candy in respect of all candies for which the mucoadam receives fees from the company during a period of five years from 31st December 1876. 4. Plaintiff releases all rights under clause 9 of the agreement on execution of the mortgage. 5. The lease of the mill to be handed to Messrs. Chalk and Walker on behalf of plaintiff immediately on execution of the mortgage. 6. The company to pay all plaintiff's costs in relation to the matters in dispute as between attorney and client. The Advocate General, on behalf of the defendants, consented ; and the Court passed a decree accordingly.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, TUESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SENTENCE IN THE OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.

The two Mussulmans, named Barharad Hoosein Ally and Tyabhoy Rassaibhoy, who were convicted at the last sitting of the sessions of the two offences of concealing smuggled opium, and of having in their possession a greater quantity of Malwa opium than one Surat maund, viz. 39 Indian seers and 21 tolahs, which had been imported into Bombay contrary to the provisions of Regulation 21 of 1827, were brought up for sentence.

Cowasjee Pestonjee Patel, Customs opium Inspector, said that the opium confiscated in this case had been sold by auction, after a week's public notice of the sale, and had realized Rs. 639-3-6. The duty leviable on the opium was Rs. 795, making, together with the price, Rs. 1334-3-6.

The prisoners pleaded ignorance of the law.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the prisoners had been convicted on the clearest possible evidence, and by a Regulation of the Government passed 51 years ago, a certain sentence must be passed upon them. They must pay, each of them, double the value of and double the amount of duty leviable on the opium, which would be Rs. 2,668 7 as., within a week, or in default, suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.

AN INTERESTING PHASE OF HINDOO LIFE.

GUNPUT DASHARATHSET *vs.* LUXMON DASHARATHSET AND ANOTHER.

A CASE of considerable importance to a large section of the Hindu community, which has been pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Panwell, was decided on Saturday last. It was originally heard before Rao Sahib Nharo Mahadew Thosar, second class Subordinate Judge at Mahad, and arose out of an action brought by the plaintiff, Gunput, to recover the sum of Rs. 2,999-5-9 which he claimed as the *dasi putra* by his being born of the *dasi* or kept mistress of Dasharathset, the defendant's father. The plaintiff alleged that, in accordance with the Hindu law, the deceased, Dasharath, belonged to a caste which was reckoned as Sudra, and that as such he (the plaintiff) as well as the two sons of Dasharathset (the defendants), born by his married wife, were equally entitled to share the property. He further alleged that he made repeated demands to obtain his share, but this being refused, he was obliged to file a suit. He was allowed to sue in *forma pauperis*.

The defendants alleged that the plaintiff was not born of Dasharathset, that his mother was not the deceased's *dasi*, that she had abandoned her lawful husband and was leading the life of a prostitute, and as such could not be considered *dasi* according to Hindu law, and that her progeny therefore could not lay any claim to inheritance or other property, either moveable or immoveable, left by the deceased ; that according to Act V of 1843, the employment of *dasi* was restricted and prohibited ; that their caste was not *Sudra* but Daivadnya or Mukhamasit Panchal Brahmans, and were entitled from time immemorial to perform the thread and other ceremonies peculiarly appear within jurisdiction, but looking to the copies produced from the Government record, the amount appears to be Rs. 1,950, and only 3 or 4 pies are required to exclude the jurisdiction of the Court. It was held in Dasi Mankore *vs.* Bulaki Chuku (vide J. L. Reporter Bombay series vol. 1, p. 538) that whether a suit be merely to obtain a decree declaratory of the plaintiff's title to, or whether it be to establish his title coupled with a prayer for possession, the value for the purposes of jurisdiction is the object in dispute. According to his decision the subject-matter of this suit would be the inheritance which, according to plaintiff's estimation, amounts to about Rs. 20,000. The plaintiff would have to amend his whole plaint, and the better course for him is, I think, to begin *de novo* and present his plaint in a proper Court, inasmuch as he has already known the actual value of the deceased's estate. I therefore return the plaint to the plaintiff. Plaintiff to bear his own costs and pay that of the defendant's.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MR. ROBERTS AT UMBALLA.

(*Correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette.*)

UMBALLA, 20TH FEB.

LAST night Mr. Roberts, the champion billiard player, played Major Angelo at the Sirhind Club, giving him 600 points out of 1,000. A large number of gentlemen assembled to witness the contest, and the arrangements of seats, &c. were very good, over 70 persons being comfortably accommodated. The table, however, was not quite all that might be desired, and told against the champion, inasmuch as he declared that he could not do the spot stroke on it, and in fact he only put the red in from the spot two or three times in the course of the evening. This, however, rendered the game less monotonous than is frequently the case in these matches with professional players. Play began at a quarter past nine, and at first scoring went on very slowly, the only break during the first hundred being one of 22 for the champion. Meanwhile Major Angelo had been scoring slowly, but steadily, and the game was called 100 to 643. Roberts then made 35, and after one or two small scores from each side, another 35 break, including some very beautiful cannons. 200 to 695 was called at a quarter to ten. After breaks of 38, 10, 11, and 12 game was called 300 to 769, and soon after 400 to 785, Roberts seldom entering without scoring, but seldom making many at a time. Breaks of 29, 38, 27 followed, and when 500 was reached the amateur was at 832. Nothing worthy of notice occurred till 600 to 898 was called, Major Angelo having meanwhile made a very pretty little break of 26. It was now nearly eleven o'clock, and about time the champion woke up if he meant to win, and so he seemed to think, for with 20, 22 and 61, he improved his position to 726, but meanwhile Major Angelo had not been idle and had reached 943. The game now became very exciting. Mr. Roberts scored 7, 17, and 82 ; the latter comprising a very pretty cannon "nursery." This he followed by 38, whilst his opponent only got 6, making game 901 to 985. The Major now made 12 very steadily, but broke down at 995, and all now expected to see the champion run out, but he only got 9, and Major Angelo finished the game by two red hazards, thus winning by 90 points, the game being finished at about half past eleven.

AT LAHORE.

ON Thursday evening, (February 21) Mr. Roberts, the champion billiard player, again played in the Lawrence Hall, before a numerous and appreciative audience. By the kindness of the Nawab of Bhawulpore the handsome new table on which Mr. Roberts had played on the previous evening was also available for the public night, and the interest taken in the game was manifest from the numbers of visitors from all the neighbouring outstations as well as the local residents. Although Mr. Roberts usually has played the 1,000 game, it was agreed on this occasion to ask him to play two of 500 each, so as to give the local talent as many chances as possible of distinguishing itself, and the champion readily agreed, his opponents to be first—Mr. W. Mellor, and for the second game Mr. McGowan, who however afterwards withdrew in favour of Major Menzies, the amateurs to receive 300.

Play commenced at 9-30, Mr. Roberts giving a miss, and receiving one from his opponent. Scoring however soon commenced in earnest, no great breaks being made on either side, and Mr. Mellor playing with steadiness and caution, till the tell tale stood 68 to 67. Mr. Roberts then ran up to 103 with brilliant hazards, but being only seven spot strokes employed. During the evening, it may be observed, the champion seemed either out of form on his favorite stroke or else had determined to show us a specimen of his general knowledge of the game. On the previous evening, he made 41 spot-strokes consecutively, and only stopped on the ground that it was getting monotonous to the ladies. On Thursday, however, the seven we mentioned was his highest number. He made no long breaks, his highest being 42, with a few others of 33, 31, 30, 29, 25, 21 and 20. Mr. Mellor's game was very carefully played. He had no great breaks, the highest being 16, with two others of 15 and 14. Mac Roberts turned the second century, just when his opponent had completed his first ; and his third, when Mr. Mellor had reached 161, but the amateur had after this some remarkably lucky chances, which were duly taken advantage of, and by the time 400 was called for the champion, only seven points were required to win. Mr. Roberts scored 401. Mr. Mellor 497. Mr. Roberts then added two, and Mr. Mellor ran out with 501 against the champion's 403, very hearty applause greeting the winner.

After an interval for refreshments, play was resumed, Major Menzies taking up the cue. The champion seemed to play in better form in this game ; but we believe he mentioned that he felt a little seedy all the evening. His highest break was 51, with others of 46, 41, 37, 36, 35, (twice) 33, and several over 20. As in the former game his spot strokes were few, but very much admired, while his following through shots were little short of miraculous. His opponent, who played with much confidence and steadiness made no break over 13, (twice), with others of 12, (twice)11, and 10. As the figures rose, the manner in which the champion began to overhaul the Major might have shaken the confidence of a less sturdy frame. At the amateur's 490, the champion stood 402. A break of 27 raised his score to 429, when Major Menzies put on 4. Another break by Mr. Roberts raised his score to 472, when the Major went in, and out again for 498. Great excitement followed each stroke, the champion evidently bent on showing what he was made of, and making the most lovely jennies, hazards and cannons, till at last left him at 490. Major Menzies then went in perhaps a little tremulous from the pervading excitement, and failed to score. The champion followed, also failing, and the longed for Cape of Good Hope was safely arrived at by the gallant amateur by a losing hazard. The unexpected good fortune of the two locals was the cause of much enthusiasm ; but those who had seen the champion play the previous evening shook their heads over it. While giving all credit to the amateurs who played most carefully, it was evident that the champion could do just as he liked with the balls if he had been up to the mark, and we have no doubt that a useful lesson to play *has been acquired* by lovers of the game. The ease and quietness of his play, the gentleness of his touch, the manœuvring of a long break, and the caution and forethought shown in his leaves, were most instructive, and will doubtless be long remembered in Lahore.

The company broke up about 1 o'clock. Mr. Roberts, we believe, proceeded to Umballa next morning, where he is to meet one or two well-known amateurs.—*Id.*

CURIOUS CASE OF REFUSAL TO BURY.

River View, 8th February, 1878.

REVD. AND DEAR SIR,—I regret to inform you that my father is now in his last moments, and am therefore anxious to hear from you as to whether you received a reply from the Bishop, with reference to the interview I had with you the other evening, regarding the burial of my father.

I hope to God that you will not refuse him a Christian burial, as it is well known that he was a good churchman—one who was a regular attendant at St. John's until a few Sundays back, when he was prevented attending owing to failing health. I dare say you are aware of the interest my father took in the building of St. John's, and the maintenance of a Clergyman of the Church of England at this station. Besides all this, I may mention that by the sealed will and testament executed in his sober senses, I learnt from him that he has made provision for the Church in which he always took an interest. Under these circumstances, I earnestly beg of you, not to visit the shortcomings of my unfortunate brothers on my father and self, simply because it is unfair, to say the least, to make us held responsible for their misconducts.

In conclusion, I may mention that my earnest prayer to the Giver of every good and perfect gift is so to guide you and his lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, in determining this all-important question, as not to bring about a scandal in the Church, by denying the rights of Christian burial to my father, on the ground urged by you the other evening ; thereby you will virtually shake the confidence of Churchmen in British justice and fair-play, which ought to be the ruling principle that should guide the actions of the Bishop and his clergy. I anxiously await your reply.

Yours very truly,

S. R. FONSEKA.

Kalutara, 8th February.

DEAR MR. FONSEKA,—I am writing in a hurry, so forgive my brevity. I have not heard yet from the Bishop : when I do, you shall hear at once. I am quite aware that your father did a great deal for the Church, but as I told you before, that cannot make any difference to the present question. I know it is hard, very hard, upon you and your family, but I have no choice ; and as I have just told your brother John, if I have to answer without the Bishop's authority, I must say "no !"—Ever yours sincerely,

REGINALD H. DUTHY.

River View, Kalutara, 8th February.

MY LORD,—I regret exceedingly to bring to your notice that my father has been laid up with a paralytic stroke during the last nine weeks, and that at present he is dangerously ill, and is not expected to survive another day.

I beg further to add that my father has been insensible and speechless for many weeks, and that my two brothers, simply to gratify personal spite against me, removed him from my residence to his own house and at night, during my absence from my father's, got two Buddhist priests, who recited the ceremony called "Pirit" at a time when my father was perfectly unconscious of what was going on. On hearing this, I drove down to the Rev. Mr. Duthy and took him to my father's so as to induce, if possible, mybrothers not to do such a sinful act, whereby the old gentleman's memory may be sullied. Before I and the Rev. Mr. Duthy could have arrived at my father's, the two priests had already arrived, and the Rev. Mr. Duthy warned my brothers of the great sin they were committing in the eyes of God, and returned back home. No sooner my sisters came to hear that the Rev. Mr. Duthy had been there, and that we both left the house in disgust, the priests in question were sent away, and ever since then they were not allowed to have access to my father's house.

I also beg to inform you that the Rev. Mr. Duthy repeatedly visited my father during his illness, and that my father, when he had his senses, often expressed his belief in the Christian faith.

In conclusion, I beg to annex copy of a letter that I this day addressed to the Rev. Mr. Duthy, and as I learn from him that he has not heard from your lordship in reply to his letter written at my request a few days ago, I am induced to address your lordship on the subject, in the full hope that your lordship, after due consideration, will not refuse a Christian burial to one who was a Trustee of St. John's Church ; and the interest he took in the welfare of the Christian people at this station is known not only to those who take an interest in the district, but throughout the length, and breadth of the district in general.

Hoping therefore that you will, under the peculiar circumstances of this

sildar's stomach, and the second merely grazed his arm. The Mian was instantly cut down by the soldiers, the other men surrendered quietly and were made prisoners. I did not notice the dagger in the Mian's right hand when the door was opened, and it is impossible to say whether he intended to offer resistance to being captured alive, or whether seeing the Tahsildar so close, and believing that it was through him that misfortune had reached him, he contemplated revenging himself. I am rather inclined to the latter supposition, for his first appearance as he came out of the house led me to think that he was asking for his life to be spared.

10. The men who made good their escape from the village ascended the heights above and kept up a desultory fire. There was no object to be gained in following them, nor was it of any advantage to remain longer in the village, as the men were only exposed to fire without being able to do any thing in return. Captain Battye therefore withdrew them, and attacked a party of men who had ascended the hills southeast of the village, and drove them off, causing them a loss of three killed, whose bodies were left on the ground. Four others, including Mian Rukn, were left dead in the village. Others may probably have been killed or wounded that we have not yet heard of. Six prisoners (three of whom are relatives of the Mian) were captured. Cattle might easily have been seized, but as we had no one to drive them and troops could not be spared from the small party we had with us, Captain Battye very wisely made no attempt to do so. We intended blowing up the tower, and brought a bag of powder for that purpose, but the camel sowar who carried it did not reach in time to enable this to be done while we were in the village. At my express desire Captain Battye prevented his men from firing the village, for I considered that as Mian Rukn, the instigator in the outrage on the canal workmen, had been punished, there was no object to be gained in destroying property. He therefore directed his efforts to engaging the fighting men of the tribe, and most successfully effected his retirement, so that there was no appearance whatever of hurry; indeed the enemy showed that it had had enough of fighting, and did not attempt to follow the troops after they descended the hills south-east of the village. The troops were therefore quite unopposed as they crossed the low hills between where the enemy stopped following and the British frontier. Our loss during the expedition was only six wounded, three being dangerous or severe wounds, and the remainder very trifling ones.

11. The results speak for themselves, and it is therefore quite unnecessary for me to comment further on the skill with which the military operations were conducted throughout. I need only express my admiration at the way the soldiers worked and the powers of endurance they displayed, considering the distance they had come, and the fact that they had never before been employed in hill skirmishing.

12. The troops reached Abazai Fort at about 11 o'clock a.m., General Rose, C. B., commanding at Peshawur, very kindly sent secret orders to the officer commanding the Doabe outposts to have the garrison at Abazai in readiness to afford the Guides any assistance that might be required, but there was no necessity for us to apply for such aid.

13. I will conclude by bringing to the notice of the Government and yourself the services rendered by the following persons:—

1. Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, Tahsildar, on whose information I made the proposal for permission to attack Sapri, and who arranged all preliminary matters for me.

2. Mian Abdulrahman, of Abazai (a great enemy of Mian Rukn) who accompanied me, and gave much valuable information.

3. Mahbub Khan (son of a very loyal old man Malik Sikandar of Matta Mogal Khel) who accompanied me.

4. A man of Namanand (Utman Khel) employed as a spy.

5. Ata Mohamed Khan, Inspector of Police, whom I entrusted with the secret of the projected surprise, and who accompanied me during the operations. I trust that I may be permitted to present the above named either before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor (now at Peshawar) or before yourself to receive suitable rewards.

Copy of a letter, dated 19th February 1878, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 18th current, No. X, forwarding a report by Captain Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur, dated 16th idem, on the operations undertaken by the Guide Cavalry against the Utman Khel village of Sapri. The operations were carried out with the greatest energy and discretion, and were altogether successful. The instigator of the Abazai Raid, Mian Rukn, whose capture was much desired by Government, and without which the settlement of the case with the Utman Khel tribe would have been difficult, was killed in resisting capture, and from accounts received since the date of the Deputy Commissioner's report, it appears that the total loss inflicted on the enemy was 9 killed, 7 wounded, and 6 prisoners.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves the moderation shown in refraining from firing the village of Sapri, as the results desired had been obtained, and there was no advantage in the destruction of private property. His Excellency the Viceroy has desired his special acknowledgments to be conveyed to the Deputy Commissioner and the Officer commanding the Guides on the occasion for the gallant service performed, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that his special acknowledgments may be communicated to Captain Cavagnari for the manner in which he carried out the orders of Government. To the officers and men of the Guide Corps employed, the acknowledgments of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor will be conveyed in the Military Department.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor cordially agrees in the propriety of recognising the services of the persons named in the 13th para. of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, by suitable rewards, and will himself confer these during his stay at Peshawur.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

JOSEPH BENNETT AND F. SHORTER.

On 30th January these cueists met at Mr. Goosey's, the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, to contest a game of 1000 up, for the benefit of E. Smith, for fourteen years past the respected conductor of these rooms. Play was supposed to commence at half-past seven, but it was thirty-five minutes later ere Shorter started the game with the usual miss, and Bennett then made 15. Shorter, however, failed to reply, and Joe put together 23 and 34, which Shorter followed with a 20 and 40. The game was now very slow until the score stood at Bennett 148, Shorter 125, the latter put together 27, but this was immediately followed by a fine 58 on the part of Bennett. Shorter was again the first to break the spell with a well-played 77, which included twenty-four spots, and brought him-self within one point of his opponent. Before the ex-Champion scored anything of note Fred obtained a 27 and 32, when the game was called—Bennett 265, Shorter 315. The former then manipulated an all-round 46, but was replied to with a well-executed 62 (seventeen spots). Joe only placed 14 to his credit ere Shorter got in and increased his total by adding another break of 52 (ten spots.) The ex-Champion now began to settle down, and with the aid of ten spots he put half a "century" to his account. Shorter, however, carried his total to 497 against 465, his contribution amounting to 52 (fifteen spots), and when the score stood 503 against 426 an interval took place, the time being 9-35.

Play was resumed at ten minutes past ten, when Bennett put together a round dozen of 51. The only trouble given the marker for a few strokes was a 20 from Shorter, and each player had 15 shots before double figures were again obtained, Bennett making a 21, and shortly after this the game was called—"574 all." The last named player was again to the fore immediately afterwards, by the assistance of a 27 and a capitally-played 50, he brought his total up to 674 against 589. A 19, 30, and 21 by Shorter, and a 28 by Bennett, carried the game to 663 and 706 respectively, when the ex-Champion, by all-round play, put together an excellent 90. Shorter then returned the compliment with a sound 54 (all round). The break of the evening now came, the ex-Champion by very cautious play, placing 128 to his credit, out of which there were only eleven spots, and his opponent failing to score, Bennett ran out a winner by 243. The game, which was carefully marked by the *bénéficiaire*, finished at 11-40, having lasted exactly three hours.

A CHAMPION BOAT-RACE.

(*The Examiner*, Jan. 19.)

We first hear of a champion sculler of the Thames in 1831, one Robert Campbell, a waterman; he held his title till 1846, and then gave way to Robert Coombes. "Watermen" in those days had a monopoly of professional boat-racing; their trade of locomotion on the silent highway is in these days practically at an end above London Bridge. People now hail a cab from a stand, or stop a 'bus, or take the underground railway, where in old days they used to seek the nearest stairs, and call for a wherry. Bow-bridge watermen still ply, but the steamboats take the bread out of their mouths, and they are not what they once were. Technically, the modern leading scullers are all "landsmen"—i.e., they are not watermen who are free of the river. They row races for money, but they have not the livery, and they may not ply for hire. To be entitled to do the latter, they must have served seven years' apprenticeship and pay fees. Henry Kelley was the last of the bona fide waterman champions who had been hard up to the trade from youth. J. Renforth, of Newcastle, who came after him, was a forgeman by trade, but took to professional rowing because, in his leisure hours, he showed an aptitude for it, and his friends brought him out and backed him, like an owner of racehorses does a Derby colt. Next came J. Sadler, once a chimney-sweep; he served articles of apprenticeship in later years. In 1876, E. Trickett, of Australia, came to England and beat Sadler, and the time-honored title of Champion of the World was lost to England. Two other strangers had in former years tried for the honour—H. Green, of Australia, assailed R. Chambers, of Newcastle, in 1873, and Hammill, of America, tried against H. Kelly in 1866. Each of them were easily beaten by the English champions. Sadler was a wreck when Trickett beat him eighteen months ago. Englishmen did not seem to be aware that they had then three better professional scullers just coming into notice. One of these was J. Higgins, an ex-cowkeeper, and present English champion; another was R. Boyd, son of a Newcastle bargeman; and the third, and perhaps the most promising of all for the future, was T. Blackman, then a youth of nineteen years, son of a small Dulwich tradesman. Boyd and Higgins met for the Championship, in May last, on the Thames. The day was stormy, and Boyd had the shelt-red side of the river, while Higgins was in a surf. The race under such circumstances was a farce; Boyd won easily, while Higgins floundered in waves to leeward. In October last Higgins turned the tables on Boyd, after a stern chase for half the distance. The Thames course, from Putney to Mortlake, the same as that over which Oxford and Cambridge annually row, is 4¼ miles long. On a good tide a sculler can do this distance in less than twenty-three minutes, a rate of nearly twelve miles an hour. But Thames tides are capricious in strength, even at new moons, and the fastest times over this course have, curiously enough, been done by men far below champion calibre. No champion race has ever been faster than 23 min. 15 sec. Eight oars can do the course in 19min. 0sec., on a really good tide, with no wind; the fastest race, however, for eights, was that between the Universities in 1873, when Cambridge, upon a tide two days short of a spring tide, took 19 min. 35 sec. The beaten crew, Oxford, were only three lengths behind them, and so were quicker than any other winning crew before or since; yet they were only second class; and this shows how capricious tides on the Thames are.

A racing boat of the present day would astonish bards who in old times used to sing of the "trim-built wherry." Outriggers of iron were actually used in the North so long ago as 1830, but there was a prejudice against them. In 1844, Harry Clasper produced the first outrigged boat, according to modern ideas. He reduced the beam of his craft, so as to make her cut the water more easily; and attached 8-inch outriggers to her gunwale, to give the necessary leverage for the oar. Since then boat-building has made rapid strides, and the boat of the present day requires as much of the talent of the cabinet-maker as art of the ship-builder. She is finished and polished like a drawing-room table; her fittings are more like those of a lady's workbox. A racing eight is some 58 feet long (five and-twenty years ago 64 feet was the length), and she costs some sixty guineas. A sculling boat, for one oarsman, who wields a scull in each hand, is some 30 feet long, a foot wide in the widest part of the actual hull, and costs about fourteen guineas. The ends of all these racing boats are covered with water-tight canvas beyond that part in which the oarsman sits, else they would sink in a few strokes; their sterns run under water at racing pace, even when the water is smooth, and a ripple flows all over the canvas ends. Yet their water-tight ends carry them safely through waves on the tideway which would sink an ordinary open-decked pleasure "gig." A racing skiff for one person usually weighs about 33 lbs. The lightest of this sort that we ever saw was built some dozen years ago by H. Clasper, for his son, J. Clasper, the present well-known builder, at Oxford. She weighed under 25 lbs., with all fittings; but she was even too slender. She was lent to W. Sadler (brother of the quondam champion) for a waterman's apprentices' race. He only weighed 10 stone; but his weight broke her back soon after the start, and she collapsed like a jointed foot-rule. Since then builders have learnt that there is a limit beyond which lightness must not be sacrificed to stiffness. Sliding seats are an American idea; but Englishmen first put them into practical use in November 1871. Now they are universal for racing purposes. There is much art in modelling the lines of a racing boat; there are as many theories on the subject, as those of "hollow lines" and "wave lines" in yacht building. One fact is, however, now recognised, and that is that the greatest beam, or width, must be more than half-way forward. This sounds curious. It would at first appear as if a boat built like a longitudinal section of a porcupine's quill would offer least resistance to the water. So she would; but she would hold no "way" (or impetus), after the stroke. All yachtsmen are aware that a spar tows lightest astern of a yacht, if the big end of it is foremost. This is a mathematical problem. The secret is that a builder has to take into consideration two things—first, how he may best displace the water in front of his craft: secondly, how he may best replace water in the vacuum which she has left behind her as she progresses. If the latter is not freely done, the faster the boat is pressed the more does her vacuum behind her suck her back. The two exigencies have to meet each other half-way, and many builders do not fully realise this.

On Wednesday last Higgins and Boyd rowed their "rubber" match for the championship. The Tyne this time was the scene of action. The river is narrower, and the course shorter than that of the Thames, by three-quarters of a mile; but the Tynesiders are great enthusiasts in aquatics, even more so than Londoners. Many a one there never dreams of boat-racing except once a year, when he buys a light or dark blue favour for a penny from a street hawker, and goes mad with the rest of the world over the University match. But hardly a passenger steamer in Newcastle would fail to point out to a stranger every acquatic celebrity of the Tyne, and if a London sculler visited the place he would be recognised at once and almost mobbed at the river-side. The rivalry of Thames and Tyne has run high ever since 1842. It is curious that rivers like the Trent and Severn produce no professional oarsmen, and hardly even a third-class amateur between them. The Clyde has sent out a good crew before now, and so has the Ribble. The Irwell once boasted a fair sculler, one Mark Addy, who has been rewarded often by the Royal Humane Society for saving life. "Watney Channel," at Barrow-in-Furness, sends out a good second class man, Anthony Strong, and, with these exceptions, the talent of oarsmen must be sought for on Thomas and Tyne. This champion match, as being the deciding one of three, was looked forward to with extra interest. The winner is expected to be sent to Australia to challenge Trikett, and to make an effort to regain there the championship of the world. Newcastle was astir betimes, and the High Level, and the Redheugh, and the Scotswood bridges were soon besieged by spectators. The stakes were £200 a side, the usual amount in such races, and there was a further trophy, a challenge cup given by the *Newcastle Chronicle*, to be won thrice in succession before a winner can claim it as his own. (Higgins has won this prize now twice running.) The arbitration of all disputes was left in the hands of Mr. J. Ireland, a member of the London Rowing Club, well known at Henley Regatta some twenty years ago. A fresh breeze blew, and Higgins won the "toss," and chose the more sheltered station. Boyd rushed off with a lead, and soon drew his boat clear of the London man, rowing in front of him in the sheltered water. By laws of boat racing, each boat must keep its own course or depart from it only at its peril in case of a collision. Higgins, though the smaller man (scaling 10 stone 8 lbs. to Boyd's 11 stone), has always shone the more "last" of the two, and, as usual, he began to tire out Boyd. He caught him up; Boyd would not get out of the way, and they came into collision half a mile from the start. The contest was then virtually over, and an interesting race was marred by Boyd's inexcusable conduct. Higgins's boat began to sink immediately after the collision. Those on board the steamer saw Boyd's hand manipulating Higgins's boat, and Higgins avers that Boyd deliberately broke his frail "skin" of cedar with his finger and thumb. Boyd thus got clear, and rowed on alone. It was an anxious moment for Higgins; he could not swim, his boat was sinking, the water was rough, and behind him some dozen laden steamers were drifting down on him, and their paddles' surf churning round him. Boats pushed off to his rescue. He got into one of these, and rowed it on to the end, so as to complete the formal distance prescribed by the terms of the race. The umpire then awarded him the stakes.

The race was hardly satisfactory; if Higgins had not shown himself so plainly to be the better man in October last, it would have been even less so. As it is, we may conclude that if Boyd had not been prematurely exhausted and had though it that he possessed any chance of winning on his merits, he would have kept out of Higgin's way, instead of resorting to the forlorn chance of winning upon a foul in which he was obviously in the wrong. Let us hope that, since the superiority of the London man is now established, we may see him on his way to Australia, before many weeks have passed, to endeavour to wrest from the Australian champion, Trickett, that highest honour which once was indisputably the property of the mother country, but which now is held by one of her colonies.

NOTICES.

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Carte Blancho, ditto ..... "	40	"	"
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay ..... "	30	per doz.	Qts.
Do. do. ..... "	32	per case of 2 doz.	Pts.

ASPARAGUS:—
Best German .....Rs. 25 per doz. large Tins.
Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation riders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
LIGHT WINES.
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING .....per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	15
BODENHEIMER ..... "	Quarts	"	16
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	9
GEISENHEIMER ..... "	Quarts	"	18
NIERSTEINER ..... "	Quarts	"	20
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	11
RUDESHEIMER ..... "	Quarts	"	22
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	12
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... "	Pints	"	15

SAUTERNES.

Per doz. Quarts.....Rs. 18.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT
OFF PRICES
FOR CASH.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS'
Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.
SEWING COTTON.
BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND, ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE, COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON, In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.
For superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

RINGS.

"Oh! how may torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—Crabbe.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each...Rs.	9 &	10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately come into vogue. Price according to thickness, from ..... "	14 to	25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each ..... "	16 to	25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from ..... "	100 to	1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from ..... "	20 to	200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood stone, Sardonyx, &c., from... "	18 to	75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from ..... "	20 to	40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from "	25 to	50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from..... "	35 to	200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from ..... "	12 to	35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. Theseare generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from..... "	30 to	80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX and other fancy Rings, from ..... "	20 to	40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from ..... "	12 to	30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each ..... "	25	

"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose poesy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespeare.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
February 6, 1878.

FOR THE RACES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, 1, East Street.

CHRONOGRAPHS in Morocco cases, at.....	Rs. 45	each.	
CHRONOGRAPHS, small size, very neat and handy for the waistcoat pocket, with case	Rs. 75	each.	
CHRONOGRAPHS, large size, with dotting Pen, in Morocco case, with two bottles of Ink	Rs. 150		
SILVER STOP WATCHES, in crystal case	Rs. 60		
SILVER INDEPENDENT SECONDS LEVER WATCHES, in crystal-hunting, or semi-hunting case, from.....	Rs. 130 to 160		
GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER CHRONOGRAPHS, of the finest quality, and with all the latest improvements	Rs. 600		
THE SAME WATCH in Silver case.....	Rs. 300		
THE SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASS, as supplied to the German and French Armies from	Rs. 55 to 80		
Ditto. of Aluminium, from.....	Rs. 110 to 150		

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, EYE-GLASSES, &c.,
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED

Registered under Act X. of 1876.

CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.

As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 " " " Allotment

and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.

Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.

The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R. MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

ssue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by Bankers.)

TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.

Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date

No— RECEIPT.
(To be retained by the applicant.) 1878.

Received of the sum of Rupees, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.
Rs. —

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a cool and position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season:—

Cama Cottage	Rs.	500
Bund Side	"	300
Parbul House consists 3 bed-rooms, 4 bath-rooms, and 1 dressing, drawing and dinning room	"	600
Walker's House	"	300
Koepsake	"	350